

LOG

LO'DGER. *n. f.* [from *lodge*.]

- One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another.
Bate tyke, call'st thou me host? now, I scorn the term;
nor shall my Nell keep lodgers. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
There were in a family, the man and his wife, three children,
and three servants or lodgers. *Graunt's Bill.*
Those houses are soonest infected that are crowded with
multiplicity of lodgers, and nasty families. *Hurvey.*
The gentlewoman begged me to step; for that a lodger
she had taken in was run mad. *Tatler, N^o. 83.*
Sylla was reproached by his fellow lodger, that whilst the
fellow lodger paid eight pounds one shilling and fivepence
halfpenny for the uppermost story, he paid for the rest twenty-
four pounds four shillings and fourpence halfpenny. *Arbutnot.*
- One that resides in any place.
Look in that breast, most dirty dear;
Says, can you find but one such lodger there? *Pope.*

LO'DGING. *n. f.* [from *lodge*.]

- Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the house of another.
I will in Cassio's lodging lose this napkin,
And let him find it. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Let him change his lodging from one end of the town to
another, which is a great adamant of acquaintance. *Bacon.*
At night he came
To his known lodgings, and his country dame. *Dryden.*
He desired his sister to bring her away to the lodgings of
his friend. *Addison's Guardian, N^o. 155.*
Wits take lodgings in the found of Bow. *Pope.*
- Place of residence.
Fair bosom fraught with virtue's richest treasure,
The nest of love, the lodging of delight,
The bower of bliss, the paradise of pleasure,
The sacred harbour of that heavenly sight. *Spenser.*

Harbour; covert.
The hounds were uncoupled; and the flag thought it bet-
ter to trust to the nimbleness of his feet, than to the slender
fortification of his lodging. *Sidney.*

- Convenience to sleep on.
Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and pillows, yielding
us soft and warm lodgings. *Ray on Creation.*

LOFT. *n. f.* [*loft*, Welsh; or from *lift*.]
1. A floor.
There is a traverse placed in a loft above. *Bacon.*

- The highest floor.
To lull him in his slumber soft,
A trickling stream from high rock tumbling down,
And ever drizzling rain upon the left,
Mixt with a murmuring wind. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Rooms on high.
Passing through the spheres of watchful fire,
And hills of snow, and *lofts* of piled thunder. *Milton.*
A weasel once made shift to slink
In at a corn *loft*, through a chink. *Pope.*

LOFTILY. *adv.* [from *lofty*.]
1. On high; in an elevated place.
Proudly; haughtily.
They speak wickedly concerning oppression; they speak
loftily. *Psal. lxxii. 8.*

- With elevation of language or sentiment; sublimely.
By a *loft* that left no man any thing which he might call
his own, they no more looked upon it as the case of one
man, but the case of the kingdom. *Clarendon.*

LOFTINESS. *n. f.* [from *lofty*.]
1. Height; local elevation.
Sublimity; elevation of sentiment.
Three poets in three distant ages born;
The first in *loftiness* of thought surpass'd,
The next in majesty; in both the last. *Dryden.*

- Pride; haughtiness.
Augustus and Tiberius had *loftiness* enough in their tem-
per, and affected to make a sovereign figure. *Collier.*

LOFTY. *adj.* [from *loft*, or *lift*.]
1. High; hovering;
See *lofty* Lebanon his head advance,
See nodding forests on the mountains dance. *Pope's Messiah.*

- Sublime; elevated in sentiment.
He knew
Himself to sing and build the *lofty* rhyme. *Milton.*

Proud; haughty.
Man, the tyrant of our sex, I hate,
A lowly servant, but a *lofty* mate. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
Lofty and four to them that lov'd him not;
But to those men that fought him, sweet as Summer. *Shak.*

- LOG. *n. f.* [The original of this word is not known. *Skinner*
derives it from *loggan*, Saxon, to lie; *Junius* from *logos*,
Dutch, sluggish; perhaps the Latin *lignum*, is the true ori-
ginal.] A shapeless bulky piece of wood.
Would the lightning had
Burnt up those *logs* that thou'rt join'd to pile. *Shakespeare.*
The worms with many feet are bred under *logs* of timber,
and many times in gardens, where no *logs* are. *Bacon.*
Some *log*, perhaps, upon the waters swim,
An useless drift, which rudely cut within,

LOG

And hollow'd first a floating trough became,
And cross some riv'let passage did begin. *Dryden.*

- The *log* in secret lock'd.
The flighted game. *Dryden's Ode.*
- An Hebrew measure, which held a quarter of a cab, and
consequently five-sixths of a pint. According to Dr. Ar-
butnot it was a liquid measure, the seventy-second part of
the bath or ephah, and twelfth part of the hin. *Cabine.*
A meat offering, mingled with oil, and one *log* of oil.
Lev. xiv. 10.

LOGARITHMS. *n. f.* [*logarithmos*, Fr. *logos* and *arithmos*.]
Logarithms, which are the indexes of the ratio's of num-
bers one to another, were first invented by Napier lord Mer-
chiston, a Scottish baron, and afterwards completed by Mr.
Briggs, Savilian professor at Oxford. They are a series of
artificial numbers, contrived for the expedition of calculation,
and proceeding in an arithmetical proportion, as the numbers
they answer to do in a geometrical one: for instance,

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
1 2 4 8 16 32 64 128 256 512

Where the numbers above, beginning with (0), and arith-
metically proportional, are called *logarithms*. The addition
and subtraction of *logarithms* answers to the multiplication and
division of the numbers they correspond with; and this saves
an infinite deal of trouble. In like manner will the extrac-
tion of roots be performed, by dissecting the *logarithms* of
any numbers for the square root, and triecting them for the
cube, and so on. *Harris.*

LOGGERS. *n. f.*
Loggers is the ancient name of a play or game, which is
one of the unlawful games enumerated in the thirty-third sta-
tute of Henry VIII. It is the game which is now called kit-
tlepins, in which boys often make use of bones instead of
wooden pins, throwing at them with another bone instead of
bowling. *Hemmer.*

- Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but to play at
loggers with them. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

LOGGERHEAD. *n. f.* [*logge*, Dutch, *stupid* and *head*, or rather
from *log*, a heavy motionless mass, as *blockhead*.] A dolt; a
blockhead; a thickskull.

Where hast been, Hal?
With three or four *loggerheads*, amongst three or fourcore
hogheads. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

- Says this *loggerhead*, what have we to do to quench other
peoples fires. *LeStrange.*

To fall to *LOGGERHEADS*. } To scuffle; to fight without wea-
To go to *LOGGERHEADS*. } pons.
A couple of travellers that took up an ass, fell to *logger-*
heads which should be his master. *LeStrange.*

LOGGERHEADED. *adj.* [from *loggerhead*.] Dull; stupid;
doltish.

You *loggerheaded* and unpolish'd groom, what! no at-
tendance? *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

- LOGICK. *n. f.* [*logique*, French; *logica*, Latin, from *logos*.]
The art of reasoning.
Logick is the art of using reason well in our inquiries after
truth, and the communication of it to others. *Watts's Logick.*

Talk *logick* with acquaintance,
And practise rhetoric in your common talk. *Shakespeare.*
By a *logick* that left no man any thing which he might call
his own, they no more looked upon it as the case of one
man, but the case of the kingdom. *Clarendon.*

Here foam'd rebellious *logick*, gag'd and bound,
There stript fair rhetoric languish'd on the ground. *Pope.*

- LOGICAL. *adj.* [from *logick*.]
1. Pertaining to *logick*; taught in *logick*.
The heretic complained greatly of St. Augustine, as be-
ing too full of *logical* subtilties. *Hooker, b. iii.*

Those who in a *logical* dispute keep in general terms, would
hide a fallacy. *Dryden's Pref. to Ann. Mirab.*

- We ought not to value ourselves upon our ability, in
giving subtle rules, and finding out *logical* arguments, since
it would be more perfection not to want them. *Baker.*

2. Skilled in *logick*; furnished with *logick*.
A man who sets up for a judge in criticism, should have a
clear and *logical* head. *Addison's Spect. N^o. 291.*

LOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *logical*.] According to the laws of
logick.
How can her old good man
With honour take her back again?
From hence I *logically* gather,
The woman cannot live with either. *Prior.*

- LOGICIAN. *n. f.* [*logician*, French; *logos*, Latin.] A teacher
or professor of *logick*; a man versed in *logick*.
If a man can play the true *logician*, and have as well judge-
ment as invention, he may do great matters. *Bacon.*

If we may believe our *logicians*, man is distinguished from
all other creatures by the faculty of laughter. *Addison.*
Each staunch polemic stubborn as a rock,
Each fierce *logician* still expelling Locke,
Came whip and spur. *Dunciad, b. iv.*
A *logician*

LOL

A *logician* might put a case that would serve for an excep-
tion. *Swift.*

- The Arabian physicians were subtle men, and most of
them *loicians*; accordingly they have given method, and
shed subtilty upon their author. *Baker.*

LO'GMAN. *n. f.* [*log* and *man*.] One whose business is to carry
logs.
For your fake
Am I this patient *logman*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

- LO'GOMACHY. *n. f.* [*λογμαχηα*.] A contention in words; a
contention about words.
Forced terms of art did much puzzle sacred theology with
distinctions, cavils, quiddities; and so transformed her to a
meer kind of sophistry and *logomachy*. *Hewel.*

LO'GWOOD. *n. f.*
Logwood is of a very dense and firm texture; it is brought
to us in very large and thick blocks or logs, and is the heart
only of the tree which produces it. It is very heavy, and
remarkably hard, and of a deep, strong, red colour. It
grows both in the East and West Indies, but no where so
plentifully as on the coast of the bay of Campeachy. It has
been long known by the dyers, and was but lately intro-
duced in medicine, and is found to be an excellent astrin-
gent. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

- To make a light purple, mingle ceruse with *logwood* wa-
ter. *Peachment on Drawing.*

LO'HOCK. *n. f.*
Lo'hock is an Arabian name for those forms of medicines
which are now commonly called Eclegma's, lambatives, or
linctus's. *Quincy.*

- Lo'hocks* and pectorals were prescribed, and veneration re-
peated. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

LOIN. *n. f.* [*lloyn*, Welsh.]
1. The back of an animal carved out by the butcher.
2. *Loin*; the reins.
My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my *loins*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

- Thou slander of thy heavy mother's womb!
Thou loathed issue of thy father's *loins*. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*
Virgin mother, hail!
High in the love of heav'n! yet from my *loins*
Thou shalt proceed, and from thy womb the son
Of God most high. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

A multitude I like which the populous north
Pour'd never from her frozen *loins*, to pass
Rhene, or the Danaw, when her barbarous sons
Came like a deluge on the south. *Milton.*

- LO'ITER. *v. n.* [*loiter*, Dutch.] To linger; to spend
time carelessly; to idle.
Sir John, you *loiter* here too long, being you are to take
soldiers up in the countries. *Shakespeare.*

Whence this long delay?
You *loiter*, while the spoils are thrown away. *Dryden.*
Mark how he spends his time, whether he unactively *loiters*
it away. *Locke.*

- If we have gone wrong, let us redeem the mistake; if we
have *loitered*, let us quicken our pace, and make the most of
the present opportunity. *Rogers's Sermons.*

LO'ITERER. *n. f.* [from *loiter*.] A lingerer; an idler; a lazy
wretch; one who lives without business; one who is sluggish
and dilatory.
Give gloves to thy reapers a largess to cry,
And daily to *loiters* have a good eye. *Tusser's Hush.*

- The poor, by idleness or untruthfulness, are riotous spenders,
vagabonds, and *loiters*. *Hayward.*

Where hast thou been, thou *loiterer*?
Though my eyes clos'd, my arms have still been open'd,
To search if thou wert come. *Orway.*

- Providence would only enter mankind into the useful
industry, that we live not like idle *loiters* and tumbants. *Mare.*

Ever listless *loiters*, that attend
No cause, no trust, no duty, and no friend. *Pope.*

- LOLL. *v. n.* [Of this word the etymology is not known.
Perhaps it might be contemptuously derived from *lillard*, a
name of great reproach before the reformation; of whom
lawful.]

1. To lean idly; to rest lazily against any thing.
So hangs, and *lolls*, and weeps upon me; so shakes and
pulls me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

- He is not *lolling* on a lewd love bed,
But on his knees at meditation. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

Cloak by a softly murmuring stream,
Where lovers us'd to *loll* and dream. *Hudibras, p. i.*
And lay your guilty limbs in Tyrian beds,
Void of care he *lolls* supine in state. *Dryden.*

- And leaves his business to be done by fate. *Dryd. Pers.*
We suffer all the inveterate ills of peace. *Dryden.*

LON

A lazy, lolling fort

- Of ever listless *loiters*. *Dunciad, b. iv.*

2. To hang out. Used of the tongue hanging out in weariness
or play.
The triple porter of the Syrian feat,
With *lolling* tongue lay fawning at thy feet. *Dryden.*

- To LOLL. *v. a.* To put out; used of the tongue exerted.
All authors to their own defects are blind;
Hast thou but, Janus-like, a face behind,
To see the people, when splay mouths they make,
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,
Their tongues *loll'd* out a foot. *Dryden's Persius.*

By Strymon's freezing streams he sat alone,
Trees bent their heads to hear him sing his wrongs,
Fierce tigers couch'd around, and *loll'd* their fawning tongues. *Dryden's Virgil.*

- Intrepid on her swelling dugs they hung,
The foster-dam *loll'd* out her fawning tongue. *Dryden.*

LOMP. *n. f.* A kind of roundish fish.
LONE. *adj.* [contracted from *alone*.]

1. Solitary.
Here the lone hour a blank of life displays. *Scavage.*
Thus vanish sceptres, coronets and balls,
And leave you in lone woods, or empty walls. *Pope.*

2. Single; without company.
No lone house in Wales, with a mountain and a rookery,
is more contemplative than this court. *Pope.*

- LO'NELINESS. *n. f.* [from *lone*.] Solitude; want of compa-
ny; disposition to avoid company.
The huge and sportful assembly grew to him a tedious
loneliness, esteeming nobody found since Daiphantus was lost. *Sidney.*

I see
The mystery of your *loneliness*, and find
Your salt tears head. *Shakespeare.*

- LONELY. *adj.* [from *lone*.] Solitary; addicted to solitude.
I go alone,
Like to a lone dragon; that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen. *Shakespeare.*

Why thus close up the stars
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the mist and lone traveller. *Milton.*

- Time has made you dote, and vainly tell
Of arms imagin'd, in your *lonely* cell. *Dryden's Aen.*

When, fairest princeps,
You *lonely* thus from the full court retire,
Love and the graces follow to your solitude. *Raue.*

- LO'NENESS. *n. f.* [from *lone*.] Solitude; dislike of company.
If of court life you knew the good,
You would leave *loneness*. *Donne.*

I can love
Her who loves *loneness* best. *Donne.*

- LO'NESOME. *adj.* [from *lone*.] Solitary; dismal.
You either must the earth from rest disturb,
Or roll around the heavens the solar orb;
Else what a dreadful face will nature wear?
How horrid will these *lonesome* seats appear? *Blackmore.*

LONG. *adj.* [*long*, French; *longus*, Latin.]
1. Not short.
He talk'd a *long* while, even till break of day. *Acts xx.*

2. Having one of its geometrical dimensions in a greater de-
gree than either of the other.
His branches became *long* because of the waters. *Ezek.*

We made the trial in a *long* neck'd phial left open at the
top. *Boyle.*

3. Of any certain measure in length.
Women eat their children of a span *long*. *Lam. ii. 20.*

4. Not soon ceasing, or at an end.
Man goeth to his *long* home. *Ecd. xii. 5.*
Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be
long upon the land. *Exod. xx. 12.*

5. Dilatory.
The physician cutteth off a *long* discourse. *Ecd. x. 10.*

Death will not be *long* in coming, and the covenant of
the grave is not shewed unto thee. *Ecd. xiv. 12.*

6. [From the verb, *to long*.] Longing; desirous; or perhaps,
long continued, from the disposition to continue looking at
any thing desired.
Praying for him, and casting a *long* look that way, he saw
the galley leave the pursuit. *Sidney.*

By ev'ry circumstance I know he loves;
Yet he but doubts, and parleys, and casts out
Many a *long* look-for succour. *Dryden.*